

# SAGASA MAY HAVE QUOTED.

Polavieja Likely to Succeed Him as Premier.

QUEEN NOT SATISFIED. Progress Toward Peace Too Slow Under His Leadership.

DON CARLOS WAITS. Will Assert Himself When Spain Shows a Tendency to Weaken.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Special Cable to the Journal.

Madrid, July 19.—Don Carlos is still at Brno. His Paris representative, Marquis Gual, said today: "Don Carlos will continue faithful to the line of conduct he adopted at the opening of hostilities as long as the Spanish Government does its duty against the North Americans. Carlism will co-operate in unbroken national action against the United States. Should the Government fail in its duty of defending the red and yellow flag against the stronger nation then the Prince will assert himself."

(By Associated Press.) Madrid, July 19.—El Imparcial learns from several members of the Cabinet that, in their opinion, for Spain to sue now for peace would be an avowal that she is vanquished. Moreover, they believe that the United States, flattered by the triumph at Santiago, would only consent to peace on terms so harsh that therefore it is preferable to continue the war in the hope of reconquering a portion of the lost territory.

"The Government makes no sign, it can only be supposed," says El Imparcial, "that the Ministers disagree on the question of peace." Some papers believe that a reconstruction of the Cabinet is imminent.

## 20 LEPERS LOOSE, ROAMING THE CITY.

Santiago's Shocking Sanitary Condition Invites a Fever Epidemic.

Santiago, July 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 19.—General Shafter has had a thorough examination made of the city of Santiago. The work was done by Dr. Goodnow, of the general staff, and by a civilian physician, Dr. Orlando Dwyer. They find that although there are at present only six cases of yellow fever in the city, in addition to two suspects, the city is ripe for an epidemic.

Santiago and Rio Janeiro are considered the greatest fever-breeding centres in the world. This town at its best lacks every sanitary feature, and now, after two months' siege, leaving it dirty and repellent, it is a veritable pest-hole. The awful stenches that arise from the streets stagger and choke one. No cordial in Santiago has the power to wash out this odor from one's throat.

The city of Santiago is a typical tropical place, with narrow, crooked streets and low, two-story dwellings and stores. Many of the houses are stuccoed and painted with startling colors, sky-blue and vivid shades of green predominating. These with the red tiles of the roofs and the quaint Dr. Dwyers, show evidence of past picturesqueness. But, everything is now in a state of dilapidation and decay, and the city is but a shadow of its former self.

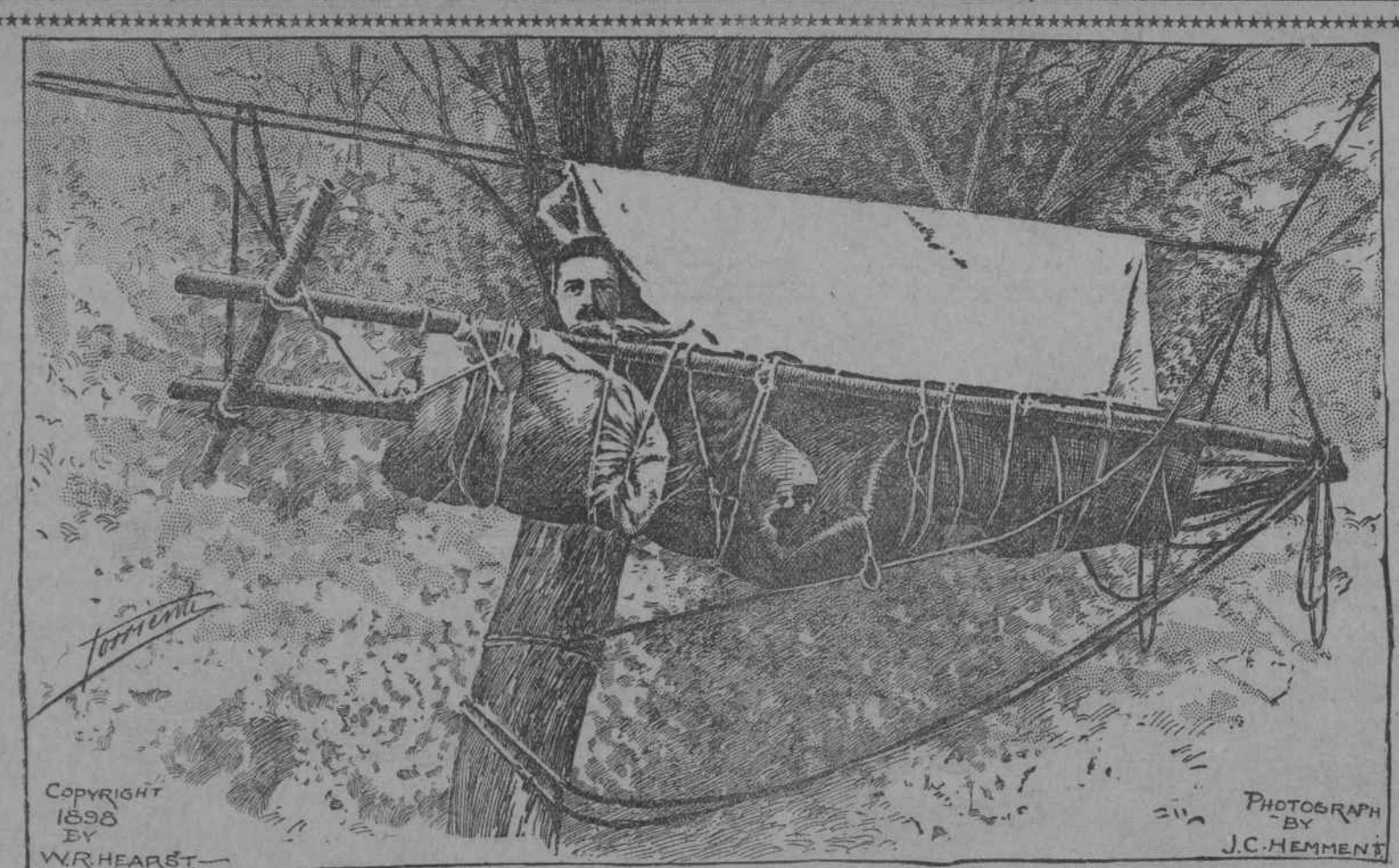
The majority of the houses are absolute ruins and public squares, once green, with fountains playing in their centre, are now utterly neglected. The iron fences are broken and rusted, while the fountains, on account of the dearth of the water supply, have long been dry.

There is no sewerage system. The city drainage is all from the surface into the harbor and the lower part of the city, through which much of the drainage runs, especially from the poor quarter around the city, to the northeast of the city, is the breeding centre of malaria, typhoid and other low fevers.

There are four hospitals in the city—the Civil Hospital, presided over by the Sisters of Charity, and the Military, Mercedes and Caceres hospitals. In these four hospitals are 1,747 patients, which is a comparatively small number, considering the lack of food and long siege; but it must be remembered that the reconcentrados were never admitted to the hospitals, and when the notifications of the proposed bombardment were given, their batteries were received every patient who could stagger out was driven into the streets.

Twenty lepers who were in the Civil Hospital were turned into the streets, and the lower part of the city, through which much of the drainage runs, especially from the poor quarter around the city, to the northeast of the city, is the breeding centre of malaria, typhoid and other low fevers.

Best Pictures of the War—Next Sunday's Journal will print pages of beautiful half-toned reproductions of splendid photographs of the most interesting scenes in and around Santiago. Next Sunday's Journal.



## SHARPSHOOTER AND HIS STATION IN A TREE TOP.

(From a photograph by J. C. Hemment, Journal special photographer. Copyrighted, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

The Spanish sharpshooters did particularly effective service when stationed in the trees, their smokeless powder letting them fire from comparatively close range without revealing their positions. The American sharpshooters soon improved on the Spanish method, and the hammock here pictured was one of their many devices for rendering themselves comfortable while delivering their fire.

## DIXIE'S SHELLS BATTER AT CUBA.

Gunboat Busy Knocking Down Spanish Defences.

## SCARED TWO WAR SHIPS.

Maryland Naval Reserves Aboard Her Take Rich Prizes.

Key West, July 19.—The Maryland avar reserve on the gunboat Dixie, under Commander Davis, are doing lively skirmish work on the south coast of Cuba, killing Spaniards, changing gunboats, toppling over blockhouses and capturing prizes. The Dixie left the main body of the fleet about June 20 and took a blockading station between Cape Cruz and the Isle of Pines. The first thing she did was to destroy a blockhouse at the mouth of San Juan river. This was done by a few shots and without any attempted resistance. The same day she drew in to inflict a like punishment on another blockhouse at the foot of Guanayara river, not far from the first. As she approached a dozen or more Spaniards were seen to run into the blockhouse, apparently with the intention of firing upon her. The Dixie pumped two or three shells at the blockhouse and it was soon out of commission.

The Dixie lay off watching the smoke curl lazily from the ruins, but no Spaniards emerged. At this point three Cubans were taken aboard. They informed Commander Davis that the Spaniards had done better service than he had thought, as the two destroyed blockhouses had long prevented communication between the insurgents on the opposite sides of Trinidad.

The Dixie then proceeded to Casilda, the port for Trinidad, where she encountered two Spanish gunboats, one was the Fernando El Catolico, said to have been a new boat in the last war, but now apparently carrying only one gun. The enemy made frantic efforts to reach the Dixie with this, but came no nearer than half a mile. Finally the Dixie put a shell straight at the solitary gun and sent it skyward. This was done at a range of 4,800 yards, while the Fernando El Catolico lay at her moorings, necessitating firing across the Casilda harbor and a point of land. In addition to dismounting the gun, the upper works of the Spanish vessel were badly damaged. She, too, fired at the Dixie, but fell short by 400 yards. A few shells, though they did not reach her, served as a sufficient warning to silence her.

Incidentally the Dixie sent a body of Spanish cavalry at San Juan de Cuba a day or two before the Florida and Florida expeditions attempted landing there. A few days later she captured the Three Bells and the Pilgrim, prize schooners brought here yesterday after a hazardous trip.

## NO MONEY IN THEM FOR SAMPSON.

McKinley Decides Ships in Santiago Harbor Were Captured by the Army.

Washington, July 19.—Admiral Sampson will get no prize money for the capture of the fourteen Spanish vessels found in Santiago harbor when the town was taken by the American forces. The naval commander claimed the vessels, and endeavored to put prize crews aboard. General Shafter resisted the contention, and refused permission to let the naval officers and men take possession of the vessels.

The matter came up before the Cabinet today, and President McKinley decided that the vessels were captured by the army.

This decision is a saving to the Government. The navy gets no prize money, and there is only honor in it for the army, because there is no provision under the law providing for the giving of prizes to the army. The vessels in question are now owned outright by the Government.

The President directed that the war ships be added to the navy and that the merchant vessels be turned over to the War Department as transports. The latter will be taken to New York, where they will be prepared for transport service.

## EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL'S EXPERIENCE OF THE HEROISM OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

(Continued from Third Page.)

### MORE GLORY FROM EVERY NEW STORY.

LATER details of the work of the Seventy-first Regiment at the battle of Santiago shed more and more lustre upon the heroic representatives of New York City. As if for the very confusion of the world, which deliberately charged the gallant organization with cowardice on the field of battle, accounts are pouring in from correspondents of newspapers by mail and from men of other regiments who fought by the side of the Seventy-first, making more glorious the deeds of New York's soldiers.

The Journal presents to-day the statement of its own wounded correspondent, Edward Marshall, and the detailed narrative of the action of the regiment during the fight of July 1, written by a staff correspondent of the Tribune. This last account was written by an eyewitness after a full investigation of every movement in the battle on July 1, and without knowing it the correspondent has torn to pieces the charges of the world. The correspondent could not more effectively have disposed of the minutest bits of the world's attack if it had been laid before him at the time he was unwittingly pouring a double confusion upon the frames of the libel.

An Indignant Father.

Relatives of the men who suffered for their country are burning with indignant resentment. The following letter is only a sample:

To the Editor of the New York Journal:—I cannot find words to express my admiration and thanks for the noble article in this morning's issue of your paper, which contains the most honest indignation at the contemptible slander published about our brave Seventy-first Regiment. I am sure that the noblest of the world, but when we consider the miserable cowardice of the Spaniards, and the heroism of our men, we can only wonder that the world is so slow to see the truth.

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### EDWARD MARSHALL GETTING STRONGER.

Edward Marshall, the heroic Journal correspondent who was dangerously wounded during a charge of the Rough Riders near Santiago de Cuba, was resting quietly yesterday in his home, No. 23 Fifth avenue. He is overjoyed to be at home again, and though suffering pain at intervals, is on the high road to recovery and in excellent spirits.

Mr. Marshall was still too weak yesterday to receive any friends, but his brother, I. D. Marshall, paid him a brief visit and was gratified to notice an improvement. In a day or two Dr. Robert Abbey, his physician, will try to locate the bullet by the aid of X-rays, in order that it may be extracted. His patient, in the meantime, is keeping up the excellent nerve he has shown all along, and is ready for the operation when he thinks the doctors are ready to go on with it.

Dr. Abbey assured Mr. Marshall yesterday that he would recover so far that he would not be an invalid, and would not be kept in his bed for the rest of his life. He is hopeful that he will ultimately recover completely, and he is as strong as ever, but will not undertake to promise this positively for some days yet.

The patient's nerve and vitality will stand him in good stead. "He is still a little weak from the effects of the journey here," said Mrs. Weber, Mr. Marshall's nurse, last evening in talking of his condition, "but his vitality seems to be coming back, and he is as clear as a bell and as strong as ever it could have been. Of course he requires great care yet, and will require it for some time, and he must not be excited."

He is willing to see anybody, but it would do him no harm to admit callers, or any but his immediate relatives. People have been inquiring after him all day, and the number of them who have taken an interest in him is wonderful.

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## EAGLE SANK THE SANTO DOMINGO.

Made Short Work of the Big Spanish Auxiliary Cruiser.

Key West, July 19.—The Spanish transatlantic liner Santo Domingo, of 5,500 tons, was totally destroyed by the little auxiliary gunboat Eagle, on July 12, off Cape Francis. This intelligence was brought here to-day by the Nashville, which came up after the attack and found the Spanish ship hurled and smashed on the reefs.

The affair offers a striking commentary on the differences between American and Spanish spirit. The Santo Domingo had two 5-inch guns mounted and loaded; her magazines were opened, and it only remained to train her guns and fire them to blow the little Eagle out of the sea. But the latter, with her comparatively feeble battery of six-pounders, steamed to within a few miles of the enemy and poured shot after shot into her, until she turned and, in a desperate attempt to get into the narrow channel, grounded on the reef without having tried to return the American fire.

Seventy shots were fired by the Eagle and nearly all took effect. When the Spanish ship went ashore a river steamer came out and took off her officers and crew. Then the Eagle sent a crew to board her, and that were some shots of surprise when the big guns were discovered. She also carried in her hold two twelve-inch guns. The cargo was mostly food, and the food supplies. Fifty head of cattle were penned on the decks. She had been drawing twenty-four feet of water, but went aground in twenty. The Eagle's men decided that she was too far gone to be floated, and, after shooting the cattle, they set fire to her and watched her destruction.

The river steamer again ran out to try to get off some of the cargo, but was burned for three days and was left a charred and mangled wreck. She was one of the best ships the enemy had and had been ordered to blockade the Cuban port and get the guns and provisions to the beleaguered Spaniards. According to the Santo Domingo's papers she was bound from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for New York, via Savannah, but, of course, being a regular Spanish liner, the mention of the tug Vulcan, which was a submarine, the intention having been to gain some Cuban port and get the guns and provisions to the beleaguered Spaniards.

Her destruction was a fine achievement for Captain Sutherland's little gunboat. According to the Santo Domingo's papers she was bound from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for New York, via Savannah, but, of course, being a regular Spanish liner, the mention of the tug Vulcan, which was a submarine, the intention having been to gain some Cuban port and get the guns and provisions to the beleaguered Spaniards.

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